

4. RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (AQUACULTURE)

4.1 FUNCTIONS AND PRIORITY FOCUS AREAS

Aquaculture can be sea or land-based and the functions focus on:

- Aquaculture research.
- Aquaculture management.
- Allocation of aquaculture rights.

4.2 POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF PRIORITY PROGRAMMES

- Coastal development in the form of marine aquaculture can alter coastline ecosystems, increase pollution, lead to over-exploitation of resources and allow the introduction of alien species.
- Marine aquaculture has the potential to produce a substantial detrimental effect on biodiversity, particularly with respect to alien introductions. In South Africa, alien mussels, oysters and some scallop are cultured on an economic scale and culturing alien scallop and turbo has been attempted on an experimental basis.
- Benthic biodeposition from suspended culture and finfish farms leads to excessive organic loading of benthic sediment and biodiversity disturbance. This is especially a problem in sheltered bays with limited circulation and the resultant likelihood of eutrophication.
- Changes in circulation patterns, created by suspended cages, rafts and long-lines, induce change in local hydrography and plankton cycles and perhaps an increase in toxic blooms
- Confining animals in mass culture and high densities increases the incidence and spread of diseases.
- Chemicals can be introduced to enhance growth. Accidental release of spawning products or alien species leads to an impact on biodiversity.

4.3 ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND LEGISLATION APPLICABLE TO THE RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT FUNCTION

- Biodiversity Regulations.
- Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2006.

4.4 ACTIONS TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND LAWS

- Monitoring of compliance with environmental policies and legislation has been limited because of a lack of capacity.
- Provinces are also responsible for aquaculture development by ensuring Environmental Impact Assessments on land are conducted. If provinces have industrial zones, DEAT is suggesting that they set aside space for aquaculture development and include this activity in the EIA assessment for the broader industrial zone development.
- Current and planned Aquaculture Monitoring Programmes include:

- Development of a South African fish health management and regulation programme to ensure protection of aquatic animal health and implementation of emergency disease response mechanisms;
- The South African Molluscan Shellfish Monitoring and Control Programme has been developed and implemented to manage and minimise the risk of human poisoning through consumption of contaminated shellfish and to provide quality assurance to local consumers and international buyers (European Union requirements) for export purposes. This programme assesses the potential levels of toxins in shellfish through the quarterly sampling of water and provides remedial actions to address harmful levels of actions. Each aquaculture farm is required to have its own aqua management plan. The use of vaccines must be disclosed.
- Development of an Environmental Management Plan for South African Aquaculture focusing on promoting the sustainable development of aquaculture whilst ensuring the mitigation of negative environmental impacts associated with aquaculture.
- All alien species should undergo a Risk Assessment before permission could be granted for farming.
- DEAT has proposed the establishment of an in-house shellfish monitoring laboratory that can provide immediate results on water sample tests. Currently this function is being performed by the CSIR but because it is not their core function there are often delays in providing the results.
- Development of an aquaculture Environmental Management plan to minimize the potential environmental impacts from aquaculture operations.
- DEAT is working very closely with the Department of Agriculture (DOA) on issues of animal health and/or support and extension services the DOA could provide. In some provinces – Gauteng and KZN – environmental and agricultural functions fall under the same department which could facilitate the alignment of functions.
- DEAT is also looking at how to involve municipalities in aquaculture development.

5. TOURISM FUNCTION

5.1 FUNCTIONS AND PRIORITY FOCUS AREAS

The Tourism Branch of DEAT promotes and develops tourism to generate revenue, create jobs and transform the tourism industry, encouraging the participation of previously disadvantaged individuals. The Branch consists of the following Chief Directorates:

CHIEF DIRECTORATE	FUNCTIONS
Tourism Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support the transformation of the tourism industry, particularly in respect of providing opportunities for black business participation in the industry. • To facilitate the implementation of tourism investment programmes that supports the development of South Africa as a leading international tourism destination. • To undertake focused research towards promoting tourism development and transformation.
Tourism Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of the tourist guide registration process. • Promotion and awareness of tourism. • Human resources development and quality assurance in the tourism sector.

Key priority areas for Tourism for the next 4 years have been identified as follows:

- Tourism products and skills development targeted at hosting a world class 2010 FIFA soccer world cup. Tourism development activities are focused on the successful implementation of the 2010 World Cup. DEAT has completed a 2010 Organisational Plan and every Branch and Statutory Body has incorporated 2010 preparations and objectives into its activities.
- Promote the sharing of benefits from the Tourism Industry through the implementation of the Tourism SMME Support Programme, Tourism Black Economic Empowerment Charter and Scorecard, as well as the transformation of the sector.

5.2 POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF PRIORITY PROGRAMMES

2010 World Cup

It is expected that around 400 000 foreign visitors will attend the tournament along with more than 10 000 international media representatives, 5 000 VIP guests and more than 500 FIFA officials. Direct and indirect spending before and during the event will support around 159 000 jobs and generate some R11 billion in direct tourism spending.

Tourism SMME Support Programme

Training programmes for SMME tourism development does not cover issues of sustainable or responsible tourism. The focus is on the development of competitive products and facilitating exposure to international trade fairs.

Tourism Black Economic Empowerment Charter

The Tourism BEE Charter is a series of commitments from the side of the tourism industry to achieve specific targets within an agreed timeframe to change the face of tourism in South Africa.

The Tourism BEE Charter is a measurement tool to help participants in the tourism industry identify their current levels of BEE, gaps in their profile, and how profiles can be improved.

5.3 ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND LEGISLATION APPLICABLE TO THE TOURISM FUNCTION

The Tourism White Paper (1996) promotes the concept of responsible tourism, while NEMA provides principles to guide the development of tourism in a sustainable way. In the following table, the linkages between NEMA principles and the fundamental policy principles as set out in the Tourism White Paper are displayed. Policy principles for tourism development in South Africa are clearly in line with the NEMA principles, with a strong focus on environmental and social responsibility.

NEMA PRINCIPLES RELEVANT TO TOURISM	TOURISM WHITE PAPER PRINCIPLES
<i>Sustainable development</i>	Avoid waste and over-consumption
Waste and pollution	Use local resources sustainably
Disturbance of landscapes	Market tourism that is responsible, respecting local, natural and cultural environments
Use of renewable resource	

NEMA PRINCIPLES RELEVANT TO TOURISM	TOURISM WHITE PAPER PRINCIPLES
Risk aversion and cautious approach Negative impacts to be anticipated	Tourism development will be underpinned by sustainable environmental practices
Integration of environmental considerations into decision-making Impacts to be assessed Environmental responsibility throughout lifecycle of plan or programme.	Assess environmental, social and economic impacts as a prerequisite to developing tourism Conduct Integrated Environmental Management procedures for all new tourism projects
<i>Participation, empowerment and transparency</i> Participation of interested and affected parties in decision-making Community well-being and empowerment Transparent decisions Access to information Role of women and youth	Involve the local community in planning and decision-making Ensure communities are involved in and benefit from tourism Effective community involvement will form the basis of tourism growth Tourism will be used as a development tool for the empowerment of previously neglected communities and should particularly focus on the empowerment of women
<i>Environmental Justice</i> Impacts not to unfairly affect anyone Equitable access to environmental resources to meet basic needs Polluter pays principle Needs of people to be at the forefront of environmental management	Monitor impacts of tourism and ensure open disclosure of information
<i>Ecological Integrity</i> Minimise disturbance of ecosystems and loss of biodiversity Specific management for vulnerable ecosystems	Maintain and encourage natural, economic, social and cultural diversity Support mandatory environmental management practices in ecologically sensitive areas
<i>International responsibilities</i> To be discharged in the public interest (for example Agenda 21 for Tourism)	

In addition to policy principles, the Tourism function is required to comply with the Environmental Impact Assessment procedures as prescribed in NEMA and given effect in the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (2006).

The Tourism function recognises that they tend to respond on an ad hoc basis to environmental issues and very little has been done to ensure compliance with laws to manage environmental impacts. This has largely been due to capacity gaps. NEMA also makes provision for retrospective

clean-ups to prevent environmental degradation arising during the construction and maintenance of tourism developments.

5.4 ACTIONS TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND LAWS

The Tourism function has not had a strong focus on ensuring compliance with NEMA principles or environmental impact regulations. The First Edition EIMP outlined a plan for the Tourism Function to ensure that tourism development would be designed and managed in line with relevant policies and legislation; however limited progress was made with implementing this plan. In this section, actions to be taken by the Tourism function to manage the environmental impact of priority programmes are outlined.

2010 World Cup

DEAT intends mitigating the anticipated negative environmental impacts of the 2010 World Cup through implementing a 'Green Goal' programme similar to the one implemented for the World Cup in Germany in 2005. The Green Goal programme entails 'greening' the World Cup by focusing on the basis of four pillars: conservation of water and energy, waste management, transport and mobility, and a carbon offset campaign.

Tourism SMME Support Programme

Training programmes for SMME tourism development does not cover issues of sustainable or responsible tourism. The focus is on the development of competitive products and facilitating exposure to international trade fairs.

Tourism BEE Charter

The Tourism BEE Charter is a series of commitments from the side of the tourism industry to achieve specific targets within an agreed timeframe to change the face of tourism in South Africa.

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In 2005, the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism appointed the members of the Tourism BEE Charter Council whose responsibility it is to achieve the following mandate:-

- Monitor implementation
- Report on progress
- Develop verification capacity and processes
- Provide support tools
- Incentivise
- Facilitate implementation of programmes to fast track BEE
- Advise the Minister

Transformation of the Tourism Industry

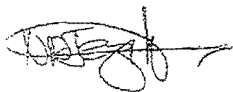
The Tourism BEE Charter Scorecard is currently being aligned to the Department of Trade and Industry's codes of good practice. The Tourism Scorecard provides a guideline for transformation within the Tourism Industry. The 7 elements that the Tourism Industry must score points are as follows:-

- Ownerships
- Management Control
- Employment Equity
- Skills Development
- Preferential Procurement
- Enterprise Development
- Corporate Social Investment

There are two milestones in place and both have targets set against each element of the Tourism Scorecard. Transformation in the Tourism Industry is set to take place against the targets set for each milestone. The milestones are 2009 and 2014.

KEY DEPARTMENTAL OBJECTIVE	OUTPUT	SERVICE DELIVERY TARGET OR MILESTONES	SERVICE DELIVERY INDICATOR
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (MARINE AQUA-CULTURE)			
Develop an Environmental Monitoring Plan for South African Aquaculture focusing on promoting the sustainable development of aquaculture whilst ensuring the mitigation of negative environmental impacts associated with aquaculture. This will also incorporate the Shellfish Monitoring, and Control Programme and the Fish Health Management and Regulation Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aquaculture Environmental Impact Management plan 	March 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced environmental impacts
TOURISM			
Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure transformation within the Tourism Industry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2014 as per the Tourism Scorecard Targets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the Tourism Industry achieve the targets of the Tourism Score card. Ensure all organs of state procure from Tourism BEE compliant businesses

This Second Edition of DEAT EIMP is hereby submitted to the Committee for Environmental Coordination (CEC) for the financial year of April 2008-March 2011 Implementation period



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